
6-1992

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Recommended Citation

(1992) "Richard E. Davis and The Trenton Herald-Register: An Editor's Return Home, 1941-1942," *Jackson Purchase Historical Society*. Vol. 20 : No. 1 , Article 6.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/jphs/vol20/iss1/6>

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**RICHARD E. DAVIS AND
THE TRENTON HERALD-REGISTER
An Editor's Return Home, 1941-42
Marvin Downing, Ph.D.**

In mid-March 1941, Richard E. Davis moved to Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee, to start the *Herald-Register* in that county seat. He located there because of dear relatives and friends nearby and a love of the country. In his opinion the county needed a quality weekly after the Trenton *Herald-Democrat* and the Trenton *Daily Bulletin* folded in 1941.¹ The span from March 1941 to March 1942 marked the first of twenty-six journalistic years there.

Davis claimed a natural association with the area. One of seven children, he was born February 24, 1895, in Rutherford, a town north of Trenton. His father Nathaniel L. Davis was born on August 27, 1861, just outside Trenton. After blacksmithing for many years he moved to Rutherford as a funeral director. By 1941 he had resided there longer than any other contemporary and had served as the Methodist Sunday School Superintendent about fifty years. By returning to Gibson County, Richard could visit his happy and healthy father. Naturally the latter encouraged his son as much as possible, even by becoming a *Herald-Register* subscription taker in Rutherford.²

The youthful Richard was involved in a variety of activities. He attended Rutherford schools through the tenth grade and then transferred to Trenton's Fitzgerald-Clarke School where he played on the baseball team. When possible, he used his musical abilities. One summer while home from Southwestern Presbyterian University in Clarksville, Tennessee, he played trombone in the Good Luck community brass band at a Davy Crockett reunion. After being graduated from college, Davis taught one year at Fitzgerald-Clarke School which had moved to Tullahoma. During World War I he became a Lieutenant in the 70th Army Field Artillery. Returning to civilian life, he taught school at Helena, Arkansas, before becoming Superintendent.³

Soon thereafter, Davis entered journalism. Perhaps as a youth, Davis had learned typesetting under Henry W. Williams, the Rutherford *Register* founder and operator for 46 years. Along the way Davis gained newspaper experience in Dyer and Kenton, communities a short distance from Trenton. Around 1926, inspired by Williams, Davis became the editor and publisher of the Bolivar *Commercial* in Cleveland, Mississippi. After fifteen years there, Davis relocated to Trenton.⁴

Davis began the *Herald-Register* as well as he could. He employed a printer and a mechanic, who was a fellow apprentice with Davis years earlier. In the first issue Davis promised to honor subscriptions which his predecessor had acquired. Predictably Davis asked for new subscribers and ran the names of solicitors in nearby towns. Davis acknowledged and thanked his first subscriber, advertiser, job printing client, office supply customer, and newspaper exchanger. Understandably Davis acknowledged the compliments of and assistance from area editors.⁵

Davis was not fully happy with the physical appearance of the eight pages. He pledged to correct any blemishes by replacing poorly functioning machinery.

Hopefully he could soon devote his time to more desirable business and journalistic aspects. Thereby, he could fulfill his commitment to an appropriate balance of the three major functions of a newspaper: information, entertainment, and opinion. In reality, the Davis enterprise was off to a good start.⁶

By nature Davis was inclined toward nostalgia, well-known occurrences, and local color, a disposition often accompanied with humor. In the third issue he started the front page column "Random Remarks" subtitled "Some Facts, Some Fun and Foolishness by R.E.D." That space allowed him to develop briefly whatever topic he wished, sometimes presenting information about a notable character, county history, or himself. Encouraged by some patrons to use that "old time" stuff,⁷ he readily accommodated them. Once he even kidded a Dyer County friend about being born the same hour and day as the infamous German Nazi leader Adolf Hitler. That West Tennessean desired "to meet the brother, not face to face, but 'fist to fist.'"⁸

Davis showed a definite interest in local history. As time allowed, he delved into county records and the files of the *Rutherford Register* and the *Trenton Herald-Democrat* for interesting persons and matters to print. Although some events happened over a century before, some Gibson Countians in 1941 still knew about those occurrences. Among the best known names was David "Davy" Crockett, the famed hunter and congressman. One of the first countians summoned for jury duty, he was also fined for not appearing then. The editor assumed that good hunting kept Davy too busy to serve.⁹

The Crockett interest manifested itself in other ways, too. In late March, Davis reminded the public that the logs from Crockett's last county dwelling were stored somewhere in Rutherford. Unless they were soon reassembled into their original order, "a valuable historical relic"¹⁰ possibly would "be lost to the section to which it belonged."¹¹ Davis was willing to do what he could to move along the reconstruction. Certainly he could not foresee that restoration would not happen until the 1950s.¹²

Meanwhile, Davis editorially defended Crockett's education. By the fall of 1941, letters to the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* asserted that Crockett was illiterate. Upon reading them, Davis was uncertain what those writers meant by "unlettered," for he assumed that Crockett had been educated in one of the plentiful North Carolina schools.¹⁴ When Davis approached two Gibson County historical authorities, they "hooted at the idea" of illiteracy.¹⁵ One, reputedly the most knowledgeable resident about local sources, believed Crockett's penmanship quite good and his ideas clearly presented, albeit with occasional misspellings. That was enough evidence for Davis to continue holding Crockett in high esteem.¹⁶

Davis promised "to boost and unify Gibson County."¹⁷ To do so, he gave special attention to beautification and the projection of a clean image. An early editorial about cooperation and community improvement emphasized "not forgetting that beauty in our surroundings is its own excuse for being."¹⁸ The county already possessed a most pleasant natural beauty, especially in the tulip poplar, wild roses, and even crimson clover. Certainly fellow residents would agree those added greatly to the landscape. Locals could tend more trees and flowers as well as paint wooden buildings in rural and town areas. Besides, cleanliness would enhance the sanitation level there.¹⁹ Similarly the county could properly maintain the Court House Tower and its clock because the sighting of that spire meant to many residents, "Home at Last!"²⁰

Within a short time results were definitely visible. He praised the highway department's neat sodding which minimized erosion and enhanced the roadway's attractiveness between Trenton and Milan, another major county town.²¹ Predictably he supported Trenton's highly effective clean up efforts which made it "one of the cleanest towns" in the county.²² He speculated that Rutherford would likely see similar results.²³

Davis realized and appreciated that the major economic activity around Trenton and throughout Gibson County was agriculture. In fact, each editorial page declared itself in "the great truck and fruit growing section of West Tennessee."²⁴ If the county was to develop, all residents should promote and improve agriculture.²⁵ Accordingly, when the large sweet potato crop was harvested, Davis marvelled at the intelligent, energetic farmers who produced "Another Bumper Crop."²⁶

Davis certainly stood for diversifying agriculture.²⁷ Consequently, he complimented some county farmers for growing peonies to sell to Northerners and for growing both profitable and beautiful crops. Likewise it was just "plain, common, ordinary, horse sense" for farmers to enhance their own economic prosperity by purchasing their own agricultural products.²⁸ When truck growers talked about organizing in late 1941, Davis considered them dealing with the main county problem. Besides attending those sessions, he offered to assist in whatever ways he could. Farmers could also increase income from strawberries through better local and Southeastern marketing. Countians could exhibit quality products at the Gibson County Fair which everyone should attend. Additionally, countians should raise more pure bred hogs, cattle, and poultry. Moreover, while farmers benefitted somewhat from First Monday, the monthly trade day, its unorganized, unpredictable sales necessitated better facilities, including a good livestock barn. Further, Davis encouraged greatly improved soil practices of all sorts, including terracing for fertility and conservation.²⁹

Davis became a major promoter of county business developments. He apparently got little response to revive the health resort at Gibson Wells, once used by his eldest relatives. More generally, economic improvement depended on good communication and transportation. Postal service needed to be accelerated between Bradford and Trenton, a county situation complicated by a new train schedule, and along U.S. Highway 45 West. Soon mail moved faster on 45W between Trenton and Union City in Obion County as a result of Gibson County postmasters' and the editor's urgings.³⁰

Road work would upgrade transportation benefits. Believing the movement of products and persons essential, the Chamber of Commerce, with Davis on its board since April, 1941, backed the paving of the Trenton-Bradford road as a major avenue. In Davis's opinion, Trenton could notably elevate its status by paving those streets connecting with the main county highway arteries. Editorially, he particularly stressed safety, such as removing curves from hills and marking especially hazardous places otherwise. Motorists could treat others courteously just by dimming their headlights, and wagoners could protect themselves by adding night lights.³¹

In those developmental activities, Davis worked effectively through the newspaper. After requesting readers to share their ideas, Davis received such suggestions as a bed spread factory, a library, a museum, a memory park, and a community house. Shortly he and others were proposing the former

Cumberland Presbyterian Church structure as a possible public library or community building. Likewise, Rutherford voters should express their support for a community structure. Davis showed his personal commitment to building improvements by renovating the *Herald-Register* edifice. Additionally, he proudly pointed to the Trenton Bank of Commerce opening in new quarters in early 1942. Assuredly the town hosted three good banking institutions, all signs of area development and prosperity.³²

Davis was especially concerned about the public school crisis of 1941-42, mainly a lack of personnel.³³ That emergency resulted from limited school budgets and from relatively high salaries drawing instructors into defense jobs, like the new Milan arsenal. He was definitely disturbed that Tennessee teachers were "remunerated in no way commensurate with their ability, their training, or their general culture."³⁴ It was upsetting, too, that a college graduate could make more money picking cotton than teaching. Actually, while the teacher shortage appeared temporary, it necessitated a permanent solution, perhaps at the state and regional levels.³⁵ Hopefully "a thorough examination and a complete overhauling"³⁶ would produce a practical, efficient system. However, for the moment he pushed nothing more than a general local study. He invited interested individuals to send constructive proposals to the *Herald-Register*, promising to print the ones which dealt with issues and solutions.³⁷

Davis believed advertising an important means of developing communities. To illustrate his point, he cited ads run by progressive Rutherford leaders in 1916 and speculated that the town would be only a memory if businessmen had not utilized the *Rutherford Register* then and later. Their approach resulted in community prosperity. At the same time ads contributed to business productivity and reduced work loads. Merchants should consider the *Herald-Register* "their best-paying avenue to public confidence and more sales."³⁸ Perhaps appealing to Southern pride, he attributed Northern business effectiveness to consistent use of newspaper advertising. By adopting that advertising outlook, Southerners "could leave them [Northerners] in the shade."³⁹ Well planned, attractive ads conveyed the image of "a group of live-wire merchants, out for more business and using modern, efficient methods of getting it."⁴⁰ Davis was prepared to "ruralize"⁴¹ messages because "any merchant . . . neglecting to advertise regularly in *The Herald-Register* . . . [was] passing up golden opportunities and wasting his substance in restful living."⁴² A merchant should systematically budget,⁴³ for "if a man . . . [had] the best, he had better tell" consumers.⁴⁴

Davis was prepared to follow his own advice. He advertised heavily and placed solicitors throughout the county. Moreover, he ran several special campaigns, varying from three months of issues for twenty-five cents to trading subscriptions for farm produce. When the paper attained one thousand patrons, Davis proudly announced it in October, attributing the achievement mainly to advertising. In that way he had clearly gained the people's favor, a primary goal his first year.⁴⁵

Davis freely shared his opinions on world affairs, too. In an early August 1941 editorial, "We Stick Our Neck Out,"⁴⁶ he ruled out ultimate German victory as a result of Britain's staunch defense⁴⁷ and Russia's large size.⁴⁸ He enthusiastically hoped to "let Germany and Russia exhaust each other,"⁴⁹ thereby reducing them as world threats and possibly altering their

governments greatly. In the Pacific Davis did "not expect much of a threat from Japan"⁵⁰ which would not risk wrecking its future against the United States or Britain.⁵¹

Because America had "much to lose by fighting and little to gain,"⁵² Davis emphasized caution.⁵³ The country's defense should be ready, for it was just too expensive to revive otherwise. When Franklin Roosevelt's administration tried to extend draftee services beyond a year and national boundaries, Davis questioned the motivations of the President. Suspiciously, the editor penned, "Could it be that those in authority were planning to take America into the European war by an indirect route?"⁵⁴ Yet personal doubts aside, Davis readily provided newspaper space about Navy programs to promote volunteering. Of course, he became more personally involved when Richard, Jr., was inducted at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.⁵⁵

Even though the Pearl Harbor treachery almost caused Davis "to turn in his prophet's license,"⁵⁶ he was prepared with more predictions.⁵⁷ Despite temporary wounds, the "fully and completely aroused"⁵⁸ United States would eventually overwhelm Japan with America's great resources. He expected America's first priority to be defense briefly until offensive action could be taken soon.⁵⁹

Actually Davis early showed impatience about American military inaction against Japan. By New Year's Day the frustrated editor wanted his government to "get down to brass tacks in this war effort."⁶⁰ While considering General Douglas MacArthur's "Heroic"⁶¹ Defense of the Philippines he was amazed⁶² at his country concentrating on Europe, a definite "'Wrong Way' Corrigan Again."⁶³ Yet, he optimistically hoped the United States was "quietly moving"⁶⁴ to hit the enemy where it was "least prepared."⁶⁵ Meantime, Davis urged Americans to support defense efforts.⁶⁶

During the 1941-42 span Davis was making a successful transition to a new community. Early he affiliated with the Methodist Church, Rotary Club, and Music Lover's Club. Locally he vocalized religious and secular solos and duets.⁶⁷ For several months he was "batching,"⁶⁸ which, along with editorial writing, could produce "a badly sprained brain."⁶⁹ By the Christmas season the Davises were proudly community members in their own Trenton house.⁷⁰

The newspaper's first year had been a good one, and he aimed for the future. He was determined to make a profit in 1942. To do so, he wanted even greater public patronage while enlarging the paper and elevating it to the highest quality.⁷¹ He initiated a new feature "Potluck by R.E.D.,"⁷² a permanent fixture thereafter. Its assorted contents would reflect the editor's interests and personality, so he urged readers to "be generous rather than just."⁷³ He wrote so boldly because favorable comments throughout the first year had him truly confident about the paper's future.⁷⁴

NOTES

¹Davis had lived at various altitudes and Trenton was a good compromise between high and low lands. *Trenton Herald-Register*, March 13, 1941, 4, and March 20, 1941, 5; hereafter cited as *H-R*.

²*Trenton Herald-Gazette*, October 18, 1979, 1; hereafter cited as *H-G*; Marvin Downing, conversation with Richard E. Davis, at Trenton and Rutherford, c. 1975; *H-R*, September 4, 1941, 5-6, March 13, 1941, 1, and August 7, 1941, 4. Besides Richard E., other children were Nat Davis of Evanston, Illinois, Herbert Davis of Memphis, and Mrs. Sammy Campbell of Trenton. *H-R*, March 20, 1941, 5, September 11, 1941, 6, and May 15, 1941, 7.

"H-R, March 13, 1941, 4, March 27, 1941, 1, and June 16, 1955, 1. His obituary listed him as a 1917 graduate from Southwestern University in Memphis. H-G, October 18, 1979, 1. However, the Twenty-Five Years Ago excerpts in Davis's paper, clearly stated that Davis was a senior at S.P.U. [Southwestern Presbyterian University] in Clarksville. H-R, June 12, 1941, 6, June 26, 1941, 5, September 18, 1941, 2, January 8, 1942, 1, and March 13, 1941, 4. S.P.U. was moved from Clarksville in 1925 to Memphis where its name was changed to Southwestern University, the forerunner of Rhodes College. Austin Peay State University, *Graduate Bulletin*, 1989-1991, 14 and Rhodes College, *The Bulletin of Rhodes College*, 1990-91, 9.

"H-R, March 13, 1941, 1 and 4, March 20, 1941, 5, and H-G, October 18, 1979, 1.

"On March 11, 1941, he acquired the title and files of the *Rutherford Register* from Williams. H-R, March 13, 1941, 4 and 8, and March 20, 1941, 5. Perhaps not surprisingly, Nat L. Davis of Rutherford was among the subscription solicitors. H-R, March 13, 1941, 3, March 20, 1941, 4 and 5. The *Milan Courier-Chronicle* especially praised the *Herald-Register*, terming it one of "two really good papers out of the county capitol." H-R, March 20, 1941, 5.

"H-R, March 20, 1941, 5, and March 13, 1941, 4. Likely Davis showed his gratitude toward his father and Williams by including front page photographs and biographical sketches of them. H-R, March 13, 1941, 1.

"H-R, March 27, 1941, 1.

"H-R, March 27, 1941, 1, and April 24, 1941, 5.

"H-R, April 24, 1941, 5.

"H-R, April 3, 1941, 1. Davis noted that the old county records were "written in longhand, with the old-time 's' that looks suspiciously like a modern script 'f', and penned with the old-time ink that turned brown with age." H-R, March 13, 1941, 1. For other information on Davis's interest in Crockett, see Marvin Downing, "Davy Crockett in Gibson County, Tennessee: A Century of Memories," *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, XXXVII, December, 1983, 54-55; Richard E. Davis, "Some Notes on David B. Crockett," undated copy in possession of Marvin Downing; and Marvin Downing "Richard E. Davis and Crockett Campaign Stories," *Journal of the Jackson Purchase Historical Society*, IX, June, 1981, 59-64.

"H-R, March 27, 1941, 4.

"*Ibid.*

"*Ibid.* The reassembled cabin was dedicated March 6, 1956, the anniversary of the Alamo's fall. Marvin Downing, "Memorial Remembrances of David ("Davy") Crockett in Rutherford," *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, XXXV, December, 1981, 63, 66-67.

"H-R, September 18, 1941, 4. For other information about Crockett's schooling and literacy see, James A. Shackford, *David Crockett: The Man and the Legend* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956), 12, 34, 88, and 163.

"H-R, September 18, 1941, 4.

"*Ibid.*

"H-R, March 20, 1941, 8.

"H-R, March 13, 1941, 4. Davis even referred to cleaning of waste places as the Bible called them. H-R, May 29, 1941, 4. Such cleaning efforts inside of and beyond Trenton called for cooperation not bickering. H-R, July 31, 1941, 4 and April 3, 1941, 1. In his opinion, a cooperative effort would "make Gibson County more beautiful." H-R, May 1, 1941, 4. To lend credence to such efforts, Davis even recommended an outstanding article on beautification by Clarence Poe, the editor of the often read *Progressive Farmer*. Further, Davis expected the Gibson Countians to produce amazing results. H-R, May 1, 1941, 3 and 4. Davis also reprinted the article. H-R, May 1, 1941, 5.

"H-R, June 12, 1941, 4, May 8, 1941, 2 and 4, July 31, 1941, 4, May 1, 1941, 4, and April 24, 1941, 4.

"H-R, July 24, 1941, 4.

"H-R, April 17, 1941, 4, and May 22, 1941, 4.

"H-R, April 24, 1941, 4.

"H-R, April 24, 1941, 4, and May 8, 1941, 2.

"H-R, March 13, 1941, 4, and September 11, 1941, 4. Of course, Davis knew also the "deeply satisfying moments in life on the farm." H-R, March 20, 1941, 4.

"Failing to inform the public about farm events on one occasion, he apologized for not reporting the first cotton bloom the week before. H-R, June 26, 1941, 1.

"H-R, October 23, 1941, 4.

"H-R, March 13, 1941, 4, March 20, 1941, 4, May 22, 1941, 4, and May 8, 1941, 4.

"H-R, July 10, 1941, 4.

"H-R, November 20, 1941, 4, May 15, 1941, 4. In 1941 Davis looked forward to attending the annual Strawberry Festival in Humboldt, a May celebration which he had heard good things about but never attended. H-R, April 24, 1941, 4, September 25, 1941, 4. As early as April, 1941, Davis advocated expansion and more planning to upgrade the Fair specifically and the county more generally. H-R, April 24, 1941, 4, February 26, 1941, 4, November 13, 1941, 4, March 20, 1941, 4, June 19, 1941, 4, and April 3, 1941, 4. Davis also foresaw economic benefits through the new national cotton stamp program. H-R, June 19, 1941, 4, and June 26, 1941, 4.

"H-R, April 10, 1941, 4. Similarly, the public did not rally behind his proposed reopening of the Forked Deer Mill as an example of business growth. H-R, September 18, 1941, 4, May 8, 1941, 4, May 1, 1941, 4, May 15, 1941, 4, and July 17, 1941, 1.

"H-R, April 3, 1941, 1 and 4, April 17, 1941, 4, May 22, 1941, 4, October 2, 1941, 4, July 24, 1941, 4,

August 24, 1941, 4, October 16, 1941, 4, and July 17, 1941.

*H-R, June 12, 1941, 4, March 27, 1941, 4, April 17, 1941, 4; November 13, 1941, 4, October 9, 1941, 4, June 19, 1941, 5, and January 8, 1942, 4.

*H-R, August 28, 1941, 4. *Ibid.

*H-R, October 2, 1941, 4. In Davis's thinking, until a person could enter teaching as a permanent job with a decent salary and prospect of a good retirement, then the American system had failed. *Ibid.* Personally he thought Tennessee teachers salaries should be as high as pay in Arkansas. Tennesseans might think their teachers were much better paid than Arkansas teachers, but some parts of Arkansas paid their teachers twice as much as Tennessee did. So, generally Tennessee teachers had been paid much below the level that they should have, a fact attested to by the number of teachers going into industry jobs, especially into the Milan arsenal. Teachers should be paid in line with their education, training, and dedication instead of being among the low paying jobs. Such a deficiency should be corrected very shortly. *H-R*, August 28, 1941, 4. Davis also supported the Trenton Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored talent show to buy school library books and a curtain for the stage. *H-R*, July 17, 1941, 4.

*H-R, August 21, 1941, 4. *H-R, October 2, 1941, 4.

*H-R, October 9, 1941, 4, October 9, 1941, 4, December 11, 1941, 4. In promoting advertising, he even invoked the name of noted economist Roger Babson. *H-R*, January 8, 1942, 4.

*H-R, October 2, 1941, 4. *H-R, May 29, 1941, 4.

*H-R, May 8, 1941, 4.

*H-R, June 19, 1941, 4. Davis included that statement after running a letter to the editor that subscribers and merchants should fully back Davis' newspaper. *Ibid.*

*H-R, December 25, 1941, 4. Davis was personally aware of advertising returns. On one occasion in a newspaper blurb he appended a parenthetical note about squirrel hunting to his printer A.J. Vawter. "Before the type could get on paper, we received two nice squirrels from said Vawter and we enjoyed them to the fullest. More proof that advertising pays." *H-R*, June 19, 1941, 4. Davis even utilized advertising to increase the newspaper's circulation. In August, 1941, he indicated a willingness to barter paper subscriptions for farm produce. Accordingly, he requested readers to see him before they marketed their farm goods. *H-R*, August 21, 1941, 5.

*H-R, December 18, 1941, 4.

*H-R, August 28, 1941, 3, March 20, 1941, 5, July 10, 1941, 5, August 21, 1941, 5, October 30, 1941, 2, November 6, 1941, 4, and December 25, 1941.

*H-R, August 7, 1941, 4, March 20, 1941, 4, September 18, 1941, 4, and April 17, 1941, 4.

*H-R, September 4, 1941, 4.

**Ibid.* In June Davis anticipated if Germany attacked Russia the latter would fall easily and Britain would mount a strong second front on Germany. *H-R*, 6-19-41, 4, ed.; and 7-3-41, 4, ed.

*H-R, June 26, 1941, 4. *H-R, September 4, 1941, 4.

*H-R, August 7, 1941, 4.

*H-R, September 4, 1941, 4, and June 26, 1941, 4.

*H-R, September 4, 1941, 4. Davis thought Russia had forced Germany from a blitzkrieg to a blitz-retreat. *H-R*, September 11, 1941, 4.

*H-R, August 7, 1941, 4, and September 4, 1941, 4.

*H-R, September 18, 1941, 4.

*H-R, October 2, 1941, 1, October 9, 1941, 4, and October 16, 1941, 2. Davis's son constituted the third generation in four that Davises had served the United States military since the Civil War. *H-R*, December 4, 1941, 4.

*H-R, December 11, 1941, 4, January 1, 1942, 4, and March 5, 1942, 4.

*H-R, December 11, 1941, 4.

**Ibid.*

**Ibid.*

*H-R, January 1, 1942, 4.

*H-R, January 15, 1942, 4.

*H-R, January 1, 1942, 4.

*H-R, March 5, 1942, 4.

**Ibid.*

*H-R, March 12, 1942, 1 and 2, and January 8, 1942, 4.

*H-R, October 23, 1941, 1, December 25, 1941, 4, April 3, 1941, 8, and April 10, 1941, 4.

*H-R, May 8, 1941, 4.

**Ibid.*

*H-R, August 28, 1941, 1, and December 11, 1941, 4.

*H-R, January 1, 1942, 4, and March 5, 1942, 8.

*H-R, March 5, 1942, 8.

*H-R, March 12, 1942, 1.

*H-R, March 12, 1942, 1, August 7, 1941, 4, and January 29, 1942, 4.